

are in health. Neither acid nor alkali ought to predominate in our juices; consequently all the dishes of each meal, and the daily series of all the meals, ought to be governed by a reference to this principle. We ought not to make a meal entirely either on fruits which have a manifest acidity, or on animal substances which tend to putrefaction; at least we should not continue this diet for several successive days, or repeat it too often. I have already observed, that from the mixture of acid and alkaline elements a neutral salt is produced. This salt possesses powerful medicinal properties. It dissolves the slimy humour in the stomach and intestines, and renders it fluid. As this slime prevents appetite, it is obvious that the neutral salts must tend to excite it. They, moreover, gently stimulate the fibres of the stomach, and intestines, and promote their motion. Not only are the digestive powers hereby increased, but the natural evacuations facilitated. They moreover keep the nutritive juices in a fluid state, and dissolve the viscid humours, which might otherwise obstruct the channels that are intended to conduct those juices into the blood; in short they are one of the finest medicines for persons who make a profession of eating. Accordingly, nothing is more advisable than to make such a choice of dishes, and such an arrangement of meals, that one shall serve to correct the other, and that the result of their mixture in the stomach shall be a compound operating in the manner of a neutral salt. The whole secret consists in a due intermixture of vegetable and animal food, and of their condiments. When one dish is liable to produce acidity, either the article that is eaten along with it, the seasoning, or the following dish should be alkaline; and vice versa. Hence vegetables which tend to increase acidity should not be eaten without the addition of animal food, which yields an alkali; that, from the mixture of the two, the contents of the stomach may partake of a neutral salt. Persons disposed to fever and effervescence of the blood, should take more acid than alkaline food; because the heat, as it seems, is occasioned by an alkali which already predominates in their juices. Others, on the contrary, should never take acids without an alkaline admixture, for the purpose of generating in the stomach, by means of this admixture, a digestive neutral salt, to balance the effects of the other two, and to promote the due mixture of the juices. Flesh-meat, and soups made with it, fowls and fish, are all things which counteract acidity, but encourage the putrefaction of the juices. Fruit in its natural state, or preserved, salad, vinegar, lemon, milk, and wine, are remedies against putrefaction, but promote acidity. Let the one be taken with the other, and neither acidity nor putrefaction will be encouraged; the healthy juices will continue in that state, and the stomach will digest easily and quickly. The cook of every great man ought to be acquainted with the constitution of his master, for great men in general take care not to know too much themselves. It is mostly required of the cook, or the physician, that he draw up the bill of fare, and set nothing but wholesome dishes on the table. But how can this be done, unless the cook be at the same time a physician, or the physician a cook? It must be obvious that the science of medicinal cookery, though founded on such plain principles, requires no small degree of intelligence and circumspection. For a person in good health, his aim should be to set before him such aliments as are adapted to the powers of his digestive organs; and these depend on his way of life, habits, and passions. Care should be taken, at the same time, to proportion them in such a manner as that they shall not threaten him either with acidity or putrefaction; and therefore all his dishes, sauces, drinks, and repasts, in general, should be ranged on his table like two armies; the acidity of one of which should destroy the alkaline tendency of the other, as soon as they meet in the field of battle, which is the stomach. In catering for an invalid, due attention should be paid, not only to the disordered state of his stomach and his juices, but also to the season, the weather, and twenty other circumstances, which decide for, or against the use of various species of food. As a damp, warm air, predisposes our juices to putrefaction, we ought, at such a time, either to abstain from animal food altogether, or to associate with it such a proportion of substances of an acid nature as to give the latter a preponderance in the nutritive juices. In severe cold, we should scarcely be content with acid matters, which cool the blood; such weather requires animal food. Much depends also on the kind of life we lead, and whether a person is obliged to work hard or not. In the first case, broths or soups would be very unsuitable, because light and liquid food passes off too quickly with strong exercise in the cold air, and leaves the craving stomach without stay. Brown bread, fat pork, and pudding, are dishes fit for labouring people in winter; but for those who follow sedentary occupations, soups, broths, and the flesh of young animals, and tender food are better adapted.

I introduce these examples merely to show what extensive knowledge is required to possess to be minutely particular in regard to food and diet. Fortunately, it is possible for us to live without this extreme precaution; for, as to acid food, I have already stated that the Gymnosophists, and many thousand others, have grown old upon an exclusively vegetable diet; and the same thing may be asserted of those ailments which dispose our juices to putrefaction. To say nothing of many beasts of prey, which live chiefly on putrid flesh, and yet attain a surprising age, I recollect having read, in the narrative of some traveller, that a number of people in America, being compelled by necessity to subsist entirely on putrid beef which had been long exposed to the air, and on the soup made from it without any salt, this wretched fare was at first extremely disgusting to them; but after they had become accustomed to it, they would each eat a large quantity a day, and grow fat upon this diet. I would not recommend the imitation of such examples; but they may serve to dispel the fears of those who imagine that it is impossible to live without implicitly complying with the directions of the physicians in regard to diet—directions which they themselves take good care not to follow. This extreme solicitude is as ridiculous as the curiosity of the inquisitive man in Athens, who would not touch a dish till he was informed how long it had borne the name by which it was called.

Missionary.

PALESTINE MISSION.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Journal of Messrs. Fisk, King and Wolff, while in Egypt, on their way to Jerusalem. The Journal is published at length in the Missionary Herald.

The Coptic Christians.

Monday, March 10, 1883. We awoke in sight of the high minarets of Girge. Went first to pay our respects to the Bishop, and were conducted to his house through a narrow dark avenue. He was asleep, but the Kumus received us very kindly. The apartments were entirely without furniture, except a mat of reeds spread on the floor, on which we sat; but they were cleaner than the rooms in which we have usually been received by the Coptic clergy. After waiting a while, the Bishop awoke, and we were invited into his presence. He was in feeble health, as might be expected from his age, which is ninety years. For thirty-one years he has been Bishop of his diocese. The Kumus told us, that there were in Egypt twelve Bishops, two east of the Nile, and ten west of it. The whole number of Coptic priests we estimated at two hundred and thirty, or two hundred and forty, but others, we presume with good reason, set it much higher. The reasons he assigns, why the number of Bishops is so small, is the poverty and tribulation, which the Christians are now in. They are indeed in bondage. We dined with the Kumus; the dinner consisted of boiled eggs, bread, and honey.

They received a letter, towards night, from Mr. Salt, requesting them, in the name of the Pasha, but in a very kind manner, to forbear arguing on points of religious belief with Mussulmans. They then remark as follows:

This letter implies that there is no impediment whatever on the part of the Mussulmans, or of the government, to the distribution of the Scriptures, or to missionary labours, except among Mussulmans themselves; and that the need of caution at the present moment, arises, in part at least, from the present political state of Turkey. Here then is a wide and promising field actually laid open before us for labours among nominal Christians and Jews. It seems improper to cause it to be shut against us, by attempting to force open a door, which Providence seems to have closed against us. Still opportunities may occur of giving the Scriptures to Mussulmans, and of speaking to them about Christianity. Now and then we meet one who has travelled in Europe, or who reads European books, who is liberal and tolerant in his ideas. To such persons, and to our teachers, and to men of letters with whom we become acquainted, we may speak of the Son of God, and give them the Gospel. Mussulmans, also, come sometimes to purchase the Scriptures of their own accord. By enlightening and reformed nominal Christians in Turkey, we are preparing the way, and raising up agents to bear a part when the way shall be prepared, in convincing the followers of the false prophet of their errors, and teaching them the truth. "Lord, teach us the way in which we should walk, for we lift our souls to thee."

Wednesday, 12. They ascended a mountain, which rose immediately from the east bank of the river, for the purpose of surveying a grove. After describing the grove, they thus speak of the interesting scenery in view.

Sitting down in one of the windows, we cast our eyes over one of the most enchanting scenes in nature. From an elevation of two hundred feet, we looked down on the Nile meandering through the plains that are enriched and fertilized by its waters; while these plains present to the eye a variety and richness of vegetation seldom seen. Flocks were grazing in every direction; numerous small villages, surrounded by groves of palm trees, increased the variety and beauty of the scenery; while on the opposite side of the river, rose the barren hills that skirt the Libyan desert. It would have been a delightful scene for a landscape painter. It would have been a romantic spot for a sentimental poet. And surely a hermit, if truly pious, might in this cell contemplate the works of God with no ordinary degree of tranquillity and peace.

A Catholic Missionary.

In the afternoon we went to Tahta, half an hour's walk west of the river. We found several schools for boys; but in Egypt we no where hear of girls at school. To the Copts we sold the last books we brought from Cairo. There is a Catholic convent, at which we called, and found Padre Francesco, a missionary of the Propaganda, who has been here eight years. He received us kindly; and after we told him who we were, he took care to tell us that he is not one of the superstitious priests. We offered him an Italian Bible and some tracts, which he received with a thousand thanks, and afterwards gave us one of his Arabic sermons in manuscript. He has under his care about five hundred Catholic Copts in and around Tahta. There are four Catholic establishments in Upper Egypt, viz. At Tahta, Akmin, Girge, and Farshout. Padre Francesco said there was no great difference between the Catholics and English, as to doctrine; and as to ceremonies and matters of discipline, he thought these were not essential. He hopes, therefore, that one day there will be a reunion. We expressed our hope, that the different denominations of Christians will renounce each its respective errors, and so all unite on the ground of primitive Christianity. To this he assented, and expressed great pleasure in having made our acquaintance.

Thursday, 13. At 5 P.M. arrived at Abutig. The Copts have a school for boys. We inquired if there was not one for girls likewise. They said, no. We then asked whether any of the women could read. As if surprised at such strange questions, they again answered, "No." "Is there not one in town who can read?" "No, not half a one," was the reply.

Thursday, 20. About 9 A.M. we passed the convent at Miriam, (Mary,) situated at the top of rocks apparently inaccessible, on the east bank. As we passed, we saw a man swimming toward our boat. He was from the convent, and came to ask alms. We gave him something. He told us there were ten monks in the convent. One of

them was in sight on the top of the rugged rocks. When the man left us, we watched to see how he ascended to his habitation; but we lost sight of him behind a rock, as soon as he reached the shore. It is impossible to discover any passage. In the evening we passed a village on the east called Sherouane, where our Rais says there are many Copts. The Arabs told us, that the Mussulmans have both monasteries and nunneries, and that in the Faioum, a province in the west of Egypt, there is a nunnery, in which are forty nuns.

Between Cairo and Minie, are several convents and villages, at which we intended to stop on our return; but having distributed all our books, and being in haste, we passed by them all. We hoped, also, to find it convenient to visit the pyramids of Secara; and the site of ancient Memphis which is near them. But this, too, we were obliged to relinquish.

Retrospect of the Tour.

In our journey to Thebes we were absent from Cairo, forty-six days; and the expenses amounted, altogether, to about \$30 each. We sold in Arabic, two hundred and eleven Testaments, and one hundred and twenty-seven copies of Genesis, and seven Psalters; and gave away ten Testaments, forty-five copies of Genesis, and one Psalter. In other languages we have sold four, and given away five Testaments and Bibles. We also distributed two hundred and fifty tracts.

We have now been in Egypt near three months; and, in connexion with Mr. Wolff, have been permitted to preach the Gospel, and address men on religious subjects, in English, French, German, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; have distributed about eight hundred copies of the Bible, or parts of it, in twelve languages; and more than 2000 tracts. We have had fears, and some troubles; but the Lord has preserved us, and delivered us.

PERIODICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Rev. William Jowett, Literary Representative of the Church Missionary Society at Malta, is about to commence a Periodical Publication, at that island, for the benefit of the surrounding countries. In furtherance of this important design, he is busily employed in gathering information and materials from distant quarters, which may prove useful and instructive to the inhabitants of those countries.

Religious.

From the Christian Herald.

The American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, are prosecuting the objects of the institution with as great rapidity as the vast importance, and the novelty of their undertaking will permit. The Board have not yet made any purchase of land for the contemplated colony; but the several committees who have been charged with procuring information respecting a suitable location, have been very diligent in their inquiries; and have, from time to time, laid before the Board such ample details on the subjects referred to them as will enable the Directors, it is believed, to conclude upon a judicious purchase very shortly. The auxiliary societies, and indeed, the Christian public, are anxiously looking for this decision; and we would respectfully remind them that early remittances to the Treasurer, R. Milford Blatchford, Esq. No. 140, Water-street, New-York, will be highly acceptable; as a large sum will probably be required at the incipient stage of the colony. The interest which the Society has excited on the continent of Europe has furnished the Board with many interesting communications from the friends of Israel there, and several converts from Judaism to Christianity, have already come to co-operate with the Society, or to join the colony. Among the number is Mr. John Edward Zadig, who has just arrived from London. Mr. Z. is a native of Breslau, the capital of Silesia in Prussia. His father was a rich Jew of that city, and placed his son in the Magdalen High School of his native town. He was afterwards apprenticed to a merchant there—subsequently was in the employ of a merchant at Hamburg, and while there, he was drafted to serve one year in the Prussian army.—For some time he resided at Paris, and then went to Frankfurt. During this period he frequently received Christian instruction from different individuals, and finally embraced the faith of Christ, and was baptized at Cologne on the 9th of June last, by the Rev. Dr. Kraft. He comes provided with testimonials from Mr. Marc, of Stockholm, and from Mr. E. F. Roenneberg, assistant foreign secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Seamen's Cause.—It is stated in the "Seamen's Magazine," of Sept. 20th, that there are sixty-five Bethel Unions, thirty-three Marine Bible Societies, and fourteen or fifteen Floating Chapels and Churches in three quarters of the globe—and that there are 800,000 Mariners, who may be made, through the blessing of God, missionaries of the cross of Christ in every clime throughout the world.

From the Religious Intelligence.

FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

The School at Cornwall contains thirty-four scholars. Of these, sixteen are in communion with the church, eight having lately made a profession of their faith in Christ. We understand that four or five others give evidence of a change of heart, and probably the remaining number are sufficiently enlightened to perceive the folly and the sin of pagan superstitions.

God has thus blessed, signally blessed, the efforts which have been made; and the expectations of the founders of that school have, thus far, been more than realized. The conversion of sinners is ever a subject of joy, but when those become pious, who will probably be the means of good to great numbers of their fellow-men, there is reason for peculiar joy and thanksgiving.

Bethel Society in Calcutta.—A Bethel Society has been established in Calcutta, by the missionaries of different denominations. A small vessel has been purchased, in which divine service is performed by the missionaries in rotation every sabbath morning. The encouragement given to the society has been very gratifying. The Governor General has patronized it by becoming President, and granting perpetual moorings for the vessel.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Meteor, Captain Gardiner, which arrived at New-York, on the 9th inst. London dates to the 6th, and Liverpool papers of the 8th of November have been received. From these we make the following extracts:

Spain.—Among the distinguished fugitives at Gibraltar, who were about to leave their native land, to seek an asylum from the oppressor's wrongs, were upwards of sixty deputies of the Cortes. Two of them, Yandiola and Calatrava, intended to embark for England, for the purpose of laying before the English Ministers the minute of the King's Manifesto, of the 30th September, in which he made several important corrections with his own hand. "The revocation of this decree must have been the more surprising, as the guarantees which it contains correspond with the assurances which were given by his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême to General Alava, when he was sent with a flag of truce."

An English ship sailed from Gibraltar on the 24th October, for Cork, with twenty members of the Cortes as passengers, and an English brig was to sail in a day or two with the remaining members who were at Gibraltar.

The French army in Andalusia was about to retire. It is said that in Catalonia the love for the Constitution is as firmly rooted as ever, in the minds of the people.—Sea Urgel surrendered on the 22d of October.—Barcelona capitulated on the 28th; and it is reported that Mina has sworn allegiance to Ferdinand. Riego, it is supposed, will be executed. General San Miguel, a French paper states, has committed suicide. The municipality of Madrid intend to present the Duke d'Angoulême with a sword, of the value of 75,000 francs.

Captain Tear, of the brig Ruth, arrived at Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, states that the United States' ship Constitution, having on board our Minister to Spain, Mr. Nelson, was expected to sail for Cadiz about the third of November.

We learn from the same source, that a French fleet sailed from Algiers on the first of November, and proceeded up the Mediterranean.

France.—Paris dates of the 5th November announce, as certain, the dissolution of the Chambers. The Duke d'Angoulême was expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of November. It was again reported in Paris that the Marquis La Fayette intended to visit the United States.

England.—On the authority of the Morning Herald, it is stated, that the British government have received advices, that Ferdinand has agreed to confirm the convention entered into by the late Spanish government, for the adjustment of the claims of British merchants and ship owners.

The revenue of the British government for the year ending October 18, 1883, not only equals but exceeds all expectation. It amounted to 49,237,105 sterling, notwithstanding the great reduction of taxation.

In the London papers, the Society of Friends are said to have raised and expended a larger sum for the succour of the Greeks in their present struggle, than has been furnished by all the other denominations of Christians together, in the British dominions.

Greece.—Captain Williams, of the brig Laurel, lately arrived at Boston from Smyrna, states that the Grecian and Turkish fleets were at Mytilene; no engagement had taken place between them. It was reported at Smyrna, that the Turkish fleet would winter there.

West Indies.—Papers from Kingston, to the 11th of November, have been received. The Colonial House of Assembly was in session, and the all important subject of their local situation, engrossed all their attention. The Governor, in his speech on opening the session, recommends dispassionate, calm, and temperate discussions of the improvements it might be found necessary to introduce into their Slave Code.

The engrossed American Tonnage Duty Bill is stated to have been read a third time, and passed the Colonial House of Assembly, on the 6th of November.

His Majesty's schooner Union, Lieutenant Henderson, had arrived with the schooner Eugenia, under Dutch colours, which she fell in with on the 2d November, and captured after an exchange of nine shots. The Eugenia had two guns, and was originally from St. Eustatia, whence she proceeded to the coast of Calabar, Africa, and was at the time of her capture bound to St. Jago de Cuba, with 237 slaves on board.

DOMESTIC.

Virginia.—From the Treasurer's report, recently made to the Legislature of this state, it appears, that the "Receipts, on account of the Commonwealth from the 1st of October 1882, to the 20th of September, 1883, and of the Literary Fund and Board of Public Works from 1st Oct. 1882, to the 30th Sept. 1883, amounted to \$687,253.09; which, added to the balance on hand on the 30th Sept. 1882, of \$109,473.47 makes an aggregate of \$796,726.56; that the Disbursements during the same period, amounted to \$763,719.37—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1883, of \$33,037.19 at the credit of the Commonwealth." It also appears, that "of the balance on hand on the 30th Sept. last the sum of \$13,063.10 had been paid into the Treasury at different periods anterior to the last Fiscal year, by the subscribers to the erection of a Monument to the memory of the illustrious Washington."

Maryland.—The bill confirming the alteration of the constitution in respect to civil rights and religious privileges is reported in the House of Delegates, and made the order of the day for the 2d Saturday in January.

In the Senate, Mr. Winder presented the memorial of a committee of the state of Maryland, appointed (in pursuance of the resolution of a General Convention of Delegates, from the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and the District of Columbia, held in the city of Washington on the 6th of November, 1843) to prepare and present in behalf of said convention a memorial to the General Assembly of Maryland, re-

questing their concurrence in the incorporation of a company to form a connexion of the Atlantic and western waters by a canal, and their co-operation if necessary in the subscription of funds for the completion of said canal—in the manner and on the plan proposed in the general resolutions adopted by that assembly. The memorial was read and laid on the table."

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Chesapeake bay and the Ohio river, more through the District of Columbia, was held on Monday evening last. Several resolutions, expressive of the opinions entertained on this important concern, were discussed; but without adopting them, the meeting adjourned. A meeting will be held at the Exchange, this evening, when, it is probable, something decisive will be effected.

Pennsylvania.—The following resolutions were laid on the table of the House of Representatives of this State, on the 9th inst. by Mr. Shippen, with the intention of calling it up on Thursday last:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

That the magnanimous declaration of the President of the United States, in the defence of the cause of Liberty in this Western Hemisphere, meets the entire approval of the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—That whilst the Kings and Emperors of the East have combined together to declare, that no Republic shall exist on that part of the globe, it has afforded us the highest gratification to observe the President of the United States (expressing the sentiments of millions of freemen) proclaim to the world, that any attempt on the part of the allied sovereigns of Europe to extend their political systems to any portion of these continents in their internal concerns, would be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of the United States.

New-Jersey.—The Legislature of this State adjourned, sine die, on Friday, the 12th inst. after a session of seven weeks. The act for abolishing imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, was passed on Thursday.

Rhode Island.—The imports of raw cotton into the port of Providence (R.I.) for the month of November, amounted to 1,022 bales. The sales during the same month amounted to 1560 bales, which we suppose may be taken for the average monthly consumption of the manufacturing of that district of country, amounting to not far short of 20,000 bags per year, of the value of nearly or quite a million of dollars.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

BAPTISM.

We republished, in the Star, several months since, a small tract, entitled "Scripture Manual," written about 80 years since, by the Rev. Samuel Wilson, an English clergyman, who was at one period a Presbyterian, but afterwards embraced Baptist sentiments, and was an able writer on baptism. A friend has written to us a letter, in which he states, that "this tract has settled with me the two leading points which the author advocates, (the subjects and mode of baptism,) at the truth of which I have used more industry to arrive than any of the points tending to divide the followers of the Christian religion." He proceeds to say, that he has held the Pedobaptist doctrines, but, he adds, "Mr. Wilson has convinced me by many and strong proofs, sound reasoning and a superior force of argument, that I was assuredly wrong."

It is an interesting coincidence, that the Rev. Robert Hall, author of "Help to Zion's Travellers," and father of the Rev. Robert Hall, Jr. of Leicester, England, was convinced of the unsoundness of the Pedobaptist doctrines, by reading Wilson's Manual.

THE GREEKS.

The recent appeals to the public feeling in favour of the Greeks, and particularly by the President in his late message, have effectually awakened a general concurrence, and a disposition to afford prompt succour. Public meetings have been held in New-York and Philadelphia, in which the most worthy feelings and opinions were expressed. In addition to the facts, noted in our last paper, we state, with pleasure, that the students of Yale College have contributed \$400, for the relief of the Greeks; and that the students of Columbia College, (New-York,) have appointed a Committee, to receive subscriptions for the same purpose. We presume this example will be imitated by our literary institutions generally. There is a peculiar fitness, in the exhibition, on the part of students, of a cordial regard for the descendants of a race, to whom learning is so largely indebted; and whose writers have supplied the models by the unwearied contemplation of which the most accomplished men of succeeding times have disciplined their minds, refined their taste, and formed their relish for beauty, order, and force, in thought and language.

At the recent meeting, in New-York, in motion of the Rev. Dr. Romeyn, it was resolved, "that the clergy in different parts of our country, especially in this city and its neighbourhood, be requested to preach

sermon in behalf of the judged expedient, to its support."

At the meeting, in which the venerable, a similar resolution, emancipation of Greece, of solicitude with not only on general ordinary consideration, cause Greece is a country nominally Christian. her disasters, preserve forms of Christian w freedom from the barbs, of a false faith, utterly adverse to the institutions, the cultivation of true religion, Greece to lend import projects. There would, in reference to mission tribution among Christ the Greeks.

CAREY MISSION.

The total amount of this station, made by the th, in Kentucky, including, &c. is stated, in letter before us, at \$38, says, in reference to Mr. duques for us his faithful hours, and has doubt considerable amount since hand." This statement, an estimate published in 4, on the authority of tucky.

REVIVAL.

North Hampton, (N.) and 70 persons are being regenerated by the Rev. Dr. Chapin. Others are subjects of religious impressions.

There has lately been a revival of religion in Chatham is estimated at fifty; in Harwich, about sixty; in Yarmouth, Barnstable. In several the prospects of a revival.

The following paragraph from the Boston Recorder:

The revival in Colton to advance with movement of the revival far as human agency is able of ladies, who were addresses at the thronged intermission of public worship.

The revival in Mont traced to the remarkable last summer, which worshippers from the immediately into eternity have become hopeful.

There is, at the present revival in Bozrah, Conn.

A revival has recently Millington, Conn. No added to the Lord.

A revival has commenced, Conn. but its extent, in Leicester, N. H. is ally attentive to the things their everlasting peace is to be found unaffected year since the first appearance.

The Rev. Mr. Upham in a letter to a friend, "It may give you pleasure revival of religion has and about 20 give evidence of conversion."

In Townsend, Vt. for to the church on the first.

In North Adams, a commenced.

COLLEGE.

Yale College.—The number of students is 1,100; 29; Sophomores 1,000; 29; Freshmen 1,000; 29; Seniors 1,000; 29; The President consists of the President, Professors, two Professors, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Zoology, one of the Hebrew languages, one of the Natural Philosophy, and Oratory, with whole number, 19; including students in the students, 71; Senior Sophomores, 123; Freshmen, 123; Seniors, 123; A new Chapel will be, for the accommodation the existing Chapel building.

Bangor (Maine). It is the object of the tuition to prepare young men, at a less expense, than is consumed in classical and theological studies. It is supported by perfect competence, may be prepared, and in many parts of our country, who are not degenerate.

the incorporation of the water power of the Ohio river into the city of Baltimore. Several resolutions were discussed, the meeting being held at the 9th inst. of the House of Representatives. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the consideration of the bill providing for the obtaining of Surveys and Plans on the Subject of Roads and Canals, was made the order of the day for the 10th of January.

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the schooners and vessels purchased under the act, entitled, "An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy."

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensation for a Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

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This institution was incorporated in 1814, and permanently located at Bangor in 1819. It has two professors: one of Theology, and one of Classical Literature. The term of study is four years. Eighteen have completed their course, of whom eleven are now pastors of churches, and some employed as missionaries. Thirty students are now in this seminary. The qualifications for entrance "are nearly the same as they were twenty years ago, at most colleges in this country."

MIDDLEBURY (N. Y.) ACADEMY.
The Rev. Joshua Bradley, having lately relinquished the duties of principal of the Academy at Middlebury, Genesee county, New-York, the following address was made to him, on behalf of the Trustees, at the time of his resignation. He purposes to devote his attention to the interests of Missions and Education, by travelling, taking collections, forming Societies, and adopting other methods to advance the objects of the Baptist General Convention:

DEAR SIR—After this Academy was chartered, the attention of the Trustees was early directed to you, as a proper person to take charge of the business of instruction. Impressed with the belief, that those who are selected to form the minds of youth, should be men of piety, as well as learning, that religious and moral instruction should be instilled into their minds, with the first rudiments of science, they thought they found in you, as a minister of the Gospel, and an experienced teacher, all those qualifications which were necessary to make this a respectable and useful Institution; and the experience of four years has satisfied them that they were not mistaken.

During the time this Academy has been in operation, they have witnessed with entire satisfaction the ability and wisdom with which the business of instruction has been conducted. Under your direction, it has attracted attention and drawn to it support from unexpected sources; and we believe that the fullest expectations of its founders have been more than realized. We feel a pleasure on this occasion in expressing our conviction, that your ability and experience, and the watchful care you have exercised over the interests of the Institution, have contributed much to its respectability and usefulness.

Under these impressions, we were altogether unprepared to hear your determination to retire from the Institution, and could not bear it without indulging feelings of the deepest regret.

Under your direction, numbers of young men have every year received the elements of a sound education, and have gone abroad into society, to their various professions, and to the many duties which life imposes. The influence of the instructions they have received is seen and felt in the community, and we had fondly hoped would have been a reward to your own mind for your labours, and an inducement for you to continue your usefulness to the Institution.

But as your determination is otherwise, we hope that your talents and learning will continue to exert a happy influence upon society; that your declining years may be cheered by the consciousness of having performed faithfully the duties which your station imposed; of enjoying the respect and affection of those around you, and the benign influences of that religion which carries along with it peace and purity of heart.

The relation which has subsisted between yourself and the members of this Board, has been one of an interesting character; it has given rise to many agreeable interviews, and your uniform and amiable deportment has awakened a feeling of friendship and interest, which, we trust, will survive all the changes which it may be our lot to meet.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of our respect, esteem, and best wishes for your happiness.

In behalf of the Trustees of Middlebury Academy,
J. B. SKINNER, } Committee.
WM. MITCHELL, }
ISAAC WILSON, }

EVANGELICAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
A Society, called "The Evangelical Benevolent Society of Baptist churches in the Western part of Massachusetts" has been recently formed. Its object is to assist destitute Baptist churches in its vicinity, and otherwise to promote the interests of evangelical piety.

This Society is composed of Delegates from such Baptist churches as contribute annually to its funds.—The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
Elder David Wright, of Westfield, Secretary.
Brother Elijah Arnold, Esq. of Westfield, Treasurer.
Elder Thomas Rand, of West-Springfield.
Elder Samuel Abbot, of Chester.
Elder Thomas Barrett, of West-Springfield.
Elder Isaac Child, of Middlefield.
Brother Joseph Hough, of Springfield.

For the Columbian Star.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON CITY.
The second annual meeting of The Young Men's Bible Society of Washington City, was held in the 2d Presbyterian church, on the 27th of November last. After a sermon adapted to the occasion by the Rev. Ethan Allen, of the Episcopal church, the report of the Board of Managers during the last year was read, and officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The following extract from the Report gives a condensed view of the labours of the Society during the period above mentioned.

"The Managers regret, that the avocations of most of them are of such a nature, as to preclude, in a great measure, that zealous attention to the interests of the Society which they imperiously demand. They have, however, kept the important object of the institution steadily in view. It was their early wish to have employed an agent or missionary, who should have completed the work, begun by your agent the last year. They regret, however, that they have not been able to procure a suitable person for this employment."

As they have had opportunity, the Managers have distributed about 50 Bibles and Testaments, which, added to the number distributed the last year, makes 301 copies of the Sacred Scriptures put into circulation by means of the Society during the two years of its existence. A number of these have been distributed in the Jail and Poor-House, and the rest mostly given to the destitute. Though but little has been done compared with the great and increasing demand for labour in this good cause, or compared with what was effected by means of your agent the last year, yet we would fain hope, that the Word of Life has been put into the hands of some to whom it may be blessed. There is no room for discouragement in the work in which we are engaged; but, on the contrary, every motive to induce us to persevere, and act with redoubled diligence and energy. The importance of distributing the Bible, and the blessing which has crowned the exertions of these Societies which have been instituted for this purpose, are amply sufficient to engage the heart, and open the purse, of every good man in aid of this holy cause. The receipts into the treasury during the past year have been \$86 10: Seventy dollars of which have been forwarded to the American Bible Society for Bibles already received. \$8 39 have been paid for transportation of Bibles and correspondence, and \$0 62 for contingencies. Officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

John Coyle, Jun. President.
Rev. Reuben Post, first Vice President.
James Montgomery, second Vice President.
Rev. Ethan Allen, Corresponding Secretary.
William James, Recording Secretary.
David Hand, Treasurer.

Managers.—Rev. Daniel Baker, Henry M. Steiner, John D. Barclay, John Underwood, William Speiden, James L. Edwards, James R. M. Bryant, James H. Handy, Joseph Taylor, William Hewitt.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. E. Allen, for the appropriate and interesting discourse delivered on the present occasion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A Sunday School Union Society has been formed in Alexandria, D. C. of which the following named gentlemen were chosen officers:

Rev. Mr. Harrison, President.
Colin Auld, Recording Secretary.
J. T. Wheat, Corresponding Secretary.
James Entwistle, Treasurer.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In pursuance of public notice, an adjourned meeting of the Washington City Colonization Society was held on Monday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall. Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and David A. Hall, Clerk.

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to designate suitable persons to constitute the Board of Managers of the Society, agreeably to instructions, made a report, which was read and accepted.

The following persons were then chosen officers for the ensuing year: viz: Rev. William Staughton, D.D. President.
Thomas H. Gillis, 1st Vice President.
Dr. Thomas Sewall, 2d Vice President.
John Coyle, Jr. Secretary.
William A. Bradley, Treasurer.

Managers.—Rev. Reuben Post, Rev. Luther Rice, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Daniel Baker, Rev. Ethan Allen, Col. David Brearley, and Messrs. James H. Handy, David A. Hall, J. P. Feener, Joseph Thaw, George W. Deshield and William Hewitt.

Resolved, That the President be requested to call an early meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

E. B. CALDWELL, Chairman.
DAVID A. HALL, Clerk.

Eighteenth Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 15.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented.
Mr. Parrot offered the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing an additional number of sloops of war to be built and equipped for the service of the United States.

Mr. Hayne offered a resolution for proposing to the Legislatures of the several states, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by the Electors, and to prevent the election from devolving, in any event, upon the House of Representatives; which was passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, on Wednesday last, in relation to the claims of Virginia on the United States for monies advanced during the late war, was called up and agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, on Wednesday last, for establishing three new District Courts, was again read for consideration; on motion of Mr. Eaton, it was amended by making the Supreme Court separate and distinct from the Circuit Courts, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the proper Departments to settle, on equitable terms, the claims of the United States, arising from advances made by Maryland during the late war.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 16.

Among the memorials presented this day, was one from the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in the District of Columbia, praying a new organization of the Court.

Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, called up the several resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing President and Vice President, which were offered by them, at the last session. These, together with the resolutions on the same subject, recently proposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. Hayne, were referred to a select Committee, consisting of five members, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Parrot's resolution, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing an additional number of sloops of war to be built, was again read and adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, respecting the settlement of the claims of Maryland against the Government of the United States, arising from advances during the late war, was again read and adopted.

The bill supplementary to an Act to relieve persons imprisoned for debt, was taken up in Committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented.
Mr. Mills was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the place of Mr. King, of New-York, who, at his own request, was excused from acting on that committee.

Mr. Lowrie laid on the table a resolution of the Synod of Philadelphia, approving the course taken by the government, in relation to certain tribes of Indians.

Mr. Ruggles from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, without amendment.

The engrossed bill, supplementary to an Act for the relief of certain persons from imprisonment, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, it was ordered that two additional members be added to the Select Committee on the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and immediately thereafter adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18.

A number of petitions were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

The bill for the relief of D. D. Tompkins was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; after which Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating, or prohibiting by law, the transportation of gold, silver, or jewels, in the armed vessels of the United States.

The Senate then adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 19.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, respecting the transportation of gold, silver, or jewels, in our national vessels, was considered and adopted.

Very little was done in the Senate to-day, except Executive business.

Adjourned to 12 on Monday.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, December 15.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported "a bill to authorize the state of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash, and the Miami of Lake Erie;" which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals;" which, having been twice read, was referred to a committee of the whole.

The resolution offered on Friday last, by Mr. Fuller, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House a plan for the peace establishment of the Navy, was taken up, and agreed to, nem. con.

Mr. Pinnett submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war.

Mr. Mercer offered separate resolutions respecting the establishment of a school at West Point, for midshipmen; respecting the medical Department of the Navy; and requiring from the Secretary of the Navy, a list of all the officers in the service, the times they entered, the dates of their present commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since 1815; these resolutions, of course, lie on the table one day.

Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for directing the Post Master General to lay before the House a list of the Post Offices, the duties to be performed by postmasters, and the regulations adopted for securing a direct conveyance to letters, &c.

About 30 petitions were presented this day.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 16.

Amongst the petitions and memorials this day presented, was one, by the corporation of New-York, praying for an alteration of the law relative to the cession of Castle Clinton.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on the Cumberland Road, reported a bill for the preservation and repair of that road, (proposing to erect toll-gates thereon, &c.) which was read twice and committed.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, calling for a List of Distributing Post-Offices, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Plumer, of N. H. Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the final settlement, on principles of equity and justice, of the claims of the State of New-Hampshire against the United States, for militia services during the late war with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the consideration of the bill providing for the obtaining of Surveys and Plans on the Subject of Roads and Canals, was made the order of the day for the 10th of January.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

Several relief bills were reported, and committed.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, calling on the Postmaster General for certain details of his Department for the three last years, was called up, and agreed to.

Mr. Cooke submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House "copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon shot, muskets, and other small arms, for the use of the United States, which have been made since January 1, 1820," &c. which lies on the table one day of course.

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the schooners and vessels purchased under the act, entitled, "An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy."

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensation for a Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

ERRORS IN THE LAND OFFICES.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill, supplementary to an act, approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the Land Offices."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered the following, to be added as amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

"Provided also, That if a patent shall have issued for the tract so erroneously entered, the patentee shall, by a deed duly executed, relinquish to the United States all his right to the same."

The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. The House concurred in the amendment, (of Mr. Campbell,) and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 86, noes 52.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 18.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Cumberland Road, reported "A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road;" which was twice read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution yesterday proposed by Mr. Cooke, was then taken up for consideration, in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon-shot, muskets, and other small arms, for the use of the United States, which have been entered into since the first of January, 1820, and that he state whether notice for proposals was given for each contract in any newspaper, if so, in what paper, and how long before the contract was concluded; who are interested in each, ostensibly, or as secret partners, so far as he may have been informed, or believes.

Mr. Backs, of Tennessee, proposed an amendment, to strike out the last clause of the resolution, (in italics,) and to insert in its room, the following: which was adopted.

"Who are the persons with whom such contracts were made, and whether there are any other persons beneficially interested therein; if so, who they are, and in what cases, so far as he may be informed."

Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, submitted the following, which lies over one day, of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition, and future prospects of the Greeks.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the law for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the Land Offices, being called up for consideration, was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 19.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for extending half pay pensions to children of officers, seamen, and marines, who may have died in the service of the United States, which was twice read and committed.

THE GREEKS.

Mr. Webster gave notice that on Monday fortnight, he should call up the resolution submitted by him several days since, in relation to the Greeks.

LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Owen, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to be styled the Committee on French, British and Spanish Land claims.

Mr. Scott, moved to amend the resolution, by excepting claims arising in Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday next.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO COMPOSE THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS, viz:

Mr. Edwards, of North-Carolina, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Kreamer, Mr. Hogeboom, Mr. Kidder, Mr. Arthur Smith, Mr. Vance, of North-Carolina.

MARRIED.

In Boston, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. ALVA WOODS Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the Columbian College, in this District, to Miss ALMIRA MARSHALL, daughter of Josiah Marshall Esquire.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Alexandria, Mr. ISAAC G. HUTTON, of this City, to Miss REBECCA ENKELINE SMITH, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Bloomfield, near Alexandria.

Female Judson Society.

THE Board of Managers of the Female Judson Society, will meet at the house of the Rev. O. B. Brown, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
MARY C. BROWN, Secy.

Poetry.

In the much neglected works of the old English poets, with a quaintness of expression, and occasional bad taste, we find a vigour of thought, and a simple honesty of feeling, which form a perfect contrast to the elaborated trifles which constitute a large portion of modern poetry. Cowley, from whose works the following pithy lines are extracted, was a writer of very considerable poetical talents, though the affectation of learning, and a fondness for metaphysical conceits, tended to disfigure and obscure his thoughts:

Ed. Star.

THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE.

Why dost thou heap up wealth which thou
must quit,
Or what is worse, be left by it?
Why dost thou load thyself when thou'rt to fly,
O man, ordained to die?
Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
Thou, who art under ground to lie?
Thou sow'st and plant'st, but no fruit must see,
For death, alas, is sowing thee.
Suppose thou fortune could'st to tameless
bring,
And clip or pinion her wing;
Suppose thou could'st on fate so far prevail,
As not to cut off thy entail;
Yet death at all that subtilty will laugh,
Death will that foolish gardener mock,
Who does a slight and annual plant engraff
Upon a lasting stock.
Thou dost thyself wise and industrious deem,
A mighty husband thou would'st seem.
Fond man, like a bound slave, thou all the
while
Dost for others sweat and toil.
Officious fool, that needs must meddling be,
In business that concerns not thee!
For when to future years thou extend'st thy
care,
Thou deal'st in other men's affairs.
Even aged men, as if they truly were
Children again, for age prepare;
Provisions for long travel they design
In the last point of their short line.
Wisely the ant against hoar winter hoards
The stock which summer's wealth affords,
In grasshoppers that must at autumn die,
How vain were such an industry!
Of power and honour the deceitful light
Might half excuse our cheated sight;
If it of life, the whole small time would stay,
And be our sunshine all the day;
Like lightning that begot upon a cloud,
(Though shining bright and speaking loud)
Whilst it begins concludes its violent race,
And where it gilds it wounds the place.
Oh scene of fortune, which dost fair appear
Only to men that stand not near!
Proud poverty, that tinsel bravery wears,
And like a rainbow, painted tears!
Be prudent and the shore in prospect keep,
In a weak boat trust not the deep,
Placed beneath envy, above envy rise,
Pity great men, great things despise.
The wise example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet Cowley mark,
Above the clouds let thy proud music sound;
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

Miscellany.

From a Sermon of Rev. Lyman Beecher.

Reasonableness or unreasonableness of the Scriptures, not the rule of interpretation.

It is the opinion of some, that the Scriptures were not infallibly revealed in the beginning; and that they have since been modified by art and man's device, until what is Divine can be decided, only by an appeal to reason. What is reasonable on each page is to be received, and what is unreasonable is to be rejected. The obvious meaning of the text, according to the established rules of expounding other books, is not to be regarded; but what is reasonable, what the text ought to say, is the rule of interpretation. Every passage must be tortured into a supposed conformity with reason; or, if too incorrigible to be thus accommodated, must be expunged as an interpolation.

It is admitted that without the aid of reason, the Bible could not be known to be the will of God, and could not be understood. Reason is the faculty by which we perceive and weigh the evidence of its inspiration, and by which we perceive and expound its meaning. Reason is the judge of evidence, whether the Bible be the word of God; but that point decided, it is the judge of its meaning only according to the common rules of exegesis.

Deciding whether a law be reasonable or not, and deciding what the law is, are things entirely distinct; and the process of mind in each case is equally distinct.—The one is the business of the legislator, the other is the business of the judge.

In making laws, their adaptation to public utility, their expediency, and equity, are the subjects of inquiry; and here the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a rule must decide whether it shall become a law or not. But when the Judge on the bench is to expound this law, he has nothing to do with its policy, or utility, or justice. He may not look abroad to ascertain its adaptation to the public good, or admit evidence as to its effects. He is bound down rigidly to the duty of exposition. His eye is confined to the letter, and the obvious meaning of the terms, according to the usages of language.

But what is meant by the terms reasonable, and unreasonable, as the criterion of truth and falsehood? It cannot be what we should naturally expect God would do; for who, beforehand, would have expected, under the reign of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness, a world like this; a world full of sin and misery? It cannot be what is agreeable to our feelings or coincident with our wishes, for we are depraved; and the feelings of traitors may as well be the criterion of rectitude concerning human governments, as the feelings of the human heart respecting the Divine.

The appropriate meaning of the term reasonable, in its application to the Laws of God, is the accordance of his laws and administration with what it is proper for God to do, in order to display his glory to created

minds, and secure from everlasting to everlasting the greatest amount of created good. But who is competent, with finite mind and depraved heart, to test the revealed laws and administration of Jehovah by this rule? To decide upon this vast scale whether the doctrines and duties of the Bible, and the facts it discloses of the Divine administration, are reasonable or not, the premises must be comprehended. God must be comprehended; the treasures of his power, the depths of his wisdom, the infinity of his benevolence, his dominions, must be comprehended; the greatest good must be known, and the most appropriate means for its attainment. All his plans must be open and naked to the inspection of reason, the whole chain of causes and effects throughout the universe and through eternity, with the effect of each alone, and of all combined. Reason must ascend the throne of God; and, from that high eminence, dart its vision through eternity, and pervade with steadfast view immensity, to decide whether the precepts, and doctrines, revealed in the Bible, come in their proper place, and are wise and good in their connexion with the whole; whether they will best illustrate the glory of God, and secure the greatest amount of created good in a government which is to endure for ever. But is man competent to analyze such premises, to make such comparisons, to draw such conclusions?

If God has not revealed intelligibly and infallibly the laws of his government below; man cannot supply the defect. If holy men of old spake not as the Holy Ghost gave them utterance, but as their own fallible understandings dictated; and if, since that time, the sacred page has been so corrupted, that exposition according to the ordinary import of language fails to give the sense, then it cannot be disclosed; and the infidel is correct in his opinion that the light of nature is man's only guide. The laws of God are lost, the Bible is gone irretrievably, until God himself shall give us a new edition, purified by his own scrutiny, and stamped by his own infallibility.

Apply these maxims concerning the fallibility of revelation, and the rule of interpretation, to the laws of this commonwealth. The wisdom of your ablest men has been concentrated in a code of laws: But these laws, though perfect in the conception of those who made them, were committed to writing by scribes incompetent to the duty of making an exact record, and the publication was intrusted without superintendence to incompetent workmen, who, by their blunders, honest indeed, but many and great, defaced and marred the volume: to which add, that at each new edition every criminal in the state had access to the press and modified the types unwatched, to suit his seditious designs. What now is your civil code?—You have none.—The law is so blended with defect and corruption, that no principles of legal exposition will extricate the truth. What then shall be done? Your wise men consult, and come to the profound conclusion, that such parts only of the statute book as are reasonable, shall be received as law; that what is reasonable, each subject of the commonwealth, being a reasonable creature, must decide for himself; that the judges, in the dispensation of justice, shall first decide what the law ought to be, and thence what it is; and that such parts of the statute book, as by critical torture, cannot be conformed to these decisions, shall be expunged as the errata of the press, or the interpolation of fraud. And thus the book is purified, and every subject and judge is invested with complete legislative power. Every man makes the law for himself, and regulates the statute book by his own enactments.

But is this the state of God's government below? Is the statute book of Jehovah annihilated, and every man constituted his own lawgiver? The man who is competent to decide, in this extended view, what is reasonable, and how, in relation to the interests of the universe, the Bible ought to be understood, is competent without help from God to make a Bible. His intelligence is commensurate with that of Jehovah; and, but for deficiency of power, he might sit on the throne of the universe, and legislate and administer as well as He.

The manner who can rectify his disordered compass by his intuitive knowledge of the polar direction, need not first rectify his compass, and then obey its direction; he may throw it overboard, and without a luminary of heaven, amid storms, and waves, and darkness, may plough the ocean, guided only by the light within.

From Chateaubriand's "Beauties of Christianity."

CHARACTER OF THE TRUE GOD.

It is highly marvellous that the God of Jacob should also be the God of the gospel; that the God who huris the thunderbolt, should likewise be the God of peace and innocence.

He forms the bud, he swells the rip'ning fruit,
And gives the flowers their thousand lovely hues.

Dispenses sun or rain as best may suit,
And bids cool night distil refreshing dews.

We are of opinion that there is no need of proofs to demonstrate how superior, in a poetical point of view, the God of Christians is to the Jupiter of antiquity. At the command of the former, rivers roll back to their sources, the heavens are opened like a book, the seas are convulsed, the dead rise from their tombs, and plagues are poured forth upon nations. In him the sublime exists of itself; and he saves you the trouble of seeking it. The Jupiter of Homer shaking the heavens with a nod, is doubtless highly majestic; but Jehovah descends into the chaos; he pronounces the words: "Let there be light," and the fabulous son of Saturn dwindles to nothing.

When Jupiter would give the other deities an idea of his power, he threatens to suspend them all to the end of a chain: Jehovah needs no chain, no effort of this nature.

What needs his mighty arm our puny aid?
In vain the monarchs of the earth combin'd
Would strive to shake his throne; a single glance

Dissolves their impious league; he speaks, and straight

His foes commingle with their native dust.
At his dread voice affrighted ocean flees,
And heaven itself doth tremble. In his sight
The countless spheres that glow in yon expanse
Are nothing, and the feeble race of mortals
As though it ne'er had been."

Bacon's *Esther*.

they are at liberty to take part in the conflict. All Olympus is immediately convulsed.

Above, the sire of gods his thunder rolls,
And peals on peals redoubled rend the poles.
Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid ground;
The forests wave, the mountains nod around;
Through all their summits tremble Ida's woods,
And from their sources boil her hundred floods.
Troy's turrets totter on the rocking plain;
And the toss'd navies beat the heaving main.
Deep in the dismal regions of the dead
The infernal monarch rear'd his horrid head,
&c."

This passage has been quoted by all the critics as the utmost effort of the sublime. The Greek verses are admirable: they are successively the thunder of Jupiter, the trident of Neptune, and the shriek of Pluto. You imagine that you hear Ida reverberating through all its valleys the rolling of the thunder:

Διὸς δ' ἰσχυροῦς πύλον ἀνδρῶν το Σαῦος τὰ γ'

The repetitions of *τὸν*, and *αὖ*, which occur in this line, imitate the peals of thunder, divided, as it were, by intervals of silence, *τὸν, αὖ, τὸν, αὖ, τὸν*. Thus the voice of heaven, in a tempest, alternately rises and falls in the recesses of the forests. A sudden and painful silence, vague and fantastic images, rapidly succeed the tumult of the first movements: after Pluto's shriek you are sensible that you are in the empire of death; all the expressions of Homer die away, and a multitude of hissing imitate the murmur of the articulate voices of the shades.

Where shall we find a parallel to this? Has Christian poetry the means of equaling such beauties? Let the reader judge. In the following passage the Almighty describes himself:

"His wrath ascended like smoke; his face appeared as a flame, and his anger as burning fire. He bowed the heavens and came down, and the clouds were under his feet. He flew upon the wings of the cherubim; he rode upon the winds. Accumulated clouds formed a pavilion of darkness around him; the lustre of his countenance dispersed them, and showers of fire issued from their bosom. The Lord thundered in the heavens; the Most High spake, and his voice burst forth like a burning tempest. He sent out his arrows and dispersed his enemies; he hurled his thunderbolts and discomfited them. Then the sources of the waters were discovered, the foundations of the earth were laid bare, because thou threatenedst them, O Lord, and they felt the blast of thine indignation."

"It must be admitted," says La Harpe, whose version we have borrowed, "that there is as much difference between this species of the sublime and any other, as between the Spirit of God and the spirit of man. Here the conception of the grand in its principle is manifest; the rest is but a shadow of it, as created intelligence is but a feeble emanation of creating intelligence; as fiction, however excellent, is but a shadow of truth, and derives all its merit from a fundamental resemblance."

* Pope's *Homer*, book xx. v. 75—84.
† The father of men and of gods thundered awfully.—*Star*.

From Dr. Channing's Discourse on the Evidences of Revealed Religion.

Since its introduction, human nature has made great progress, and society experienced great changes; and in the advanced condition of the world, Christianity, instead of losing its application and importance, is found to be more and more congenial and adapted to man's nature and wants. Men have outgrown the other institutions of that period when Christianity appeared; its philosophy, its modes of warfare, its policy, its public and private economy; but Christianity has never shrunk as intellect has opened, but has always kept in advance of men's faculties, and unfolded nobler views in proportion as they have ascended. The highest powers and affections which our nature has developed, and more than adequate objects in this religion. Christianity is, indeed, peculiarly fitted to the more improved state of society, to the more delicate constitution of refined minds, and especially to that dissatisfaction with the present state, which always grows with the growth of our moral powers and affections. As men advance in civilization, they become susceptible of mental sufferings, to which ruder ages are strangers; and these Christianity is fitted to assuage. Imagination and intellect become more restless, and Christianity brings them tranquility by the eternal and magnificent truths, the solemn and unbounded prospects, which it unfolds. This fitness of our religion to more advanced stages of society than that in which it was first introduced, to wants of human nature not then developed, seems to me very striking. The religion bears the mark of having come from a Being who perfectly understood the human mind, and had power to provide for its progress. This feature of Christianity is of the nature of prophecy. It was an anticipation of future and distant ages; and when we consider among whom our religion sprang, where, but in God, can we find an explanation of this peculiarity?

There is another evidence of Christianity, still more internal; an evidence to be felt rather than described; but not less real because founded on feeling. I refer to that conviction of the Divine original of our religion, which springs up and continually gains strength in those who apply it habitually to their tempers and lives, and who imbibe its spirit and hopes.—In such men there is a consciousness of the adaptation of Christianity to their noblest faculties; a consciousness of its exalting and consoling influences, of its power to confer the true happiness of human nature, to give that peace which the world cannot give; which assures them that it is not of earthly origin, but a ray from the everlasting light, a stream from the fountain of heavenly wisdom and love. This is the evidence which sustains the faith of thousands, who never read and cannot understand the learned books of Christian apologists; who want, perhaps, words to explain the ground of their belief, but whose faith is of adamantine firmness; who hold the gospel with a conviction more intimate and unwavering than mere argument ever produced."

DECLINE OF MAHOMEDANISM.

The following important communication, says the London Baptist Magazine for October, may be depended upon as authentic; it is from the pen of a gentleman whose rank

and character render his testimony indubitable.

"You ask me if the Mahomedan religion is on the decline. I answer: in Persia they can scarcely be called Mahomedans; they are Deists, if any thing, and are ready to receive the Christian faith. A few such men as Mr. Martyn would soon effect a change. You cannot conceive the eagerness with which they ask for his translation of the New Testament. I have distributed several hundreds, and could have done so with twice the number if they had been sent me. At Mecca, the resort is so much fallen off, that not one in a hundred (perhaps if I were to say two hundred, I might be nearer) now goes, for those that did. Indeed the revenues, in consequence of this, have so much decreased, that in lieu of overflowing treasuries, the Ottoman Government is obliged to make large remittances for the payment of its officers and troops. Those pilgrims who now resort make no offerings or present; they are satisfied with going. Indeed, from my own observation, after a residence of nearly twenty-four years amongst the Arabs and Persians, I can safely say that Islamism is fast falling to decay."

From a London Paper.

MADAGASCAR.

This extensive and fertile island of the Indian Ocean has recently been wholly converted to Christianity and civilization, by the Missionaries of the London Association. In June last, the British Governor of the Mauritius, Sir Robert Farquhar, visited the island with two men of war, and was received by the Prince Rataria and Renc, the principal chiefs, at Tamatave, with every token of respect. An exchange of presents took place; and the black chiefs remarked that silver and gold they had not, but such as they had they gave freely; and it was said to be gratifying to see many thousand natives bringing their presents of plantains, yams, cocoa nuts, &c. The chiefs dined on board the British men of war, and were received with salutes and honours paid to persons of high rank. The progress in civilization and Christian feelings made by these islanders is very great; and their rigid execution of the treaty made with their king for the abolition of the slave trade, is highly commendable, and reflects no great credit on the Christian nations who have pertinaciously endeavoured to avoid engagements in this particular. Six years ago they were blinded by complete barbarism; but their eyes have been opened, and they now rejoice and are happy in the blessed idea of having become a civilized nation. Madagascar is eight hundred and forty miles long, and of nearly equal width; and it is calculated that seven millions of human beings have been heretofore sold from it as slaves to different nations. The soil of the island is excellent, the climate genial; and large quantities of sugar and silk are annually produced. The people are a mixed race, but are intelligent and good humored, and murder and theft are now unknown among them. The king Radama, has an army of 220,000 men (which may be called militia), and 20,000 of them are as well disciplined as any troops in Europe. Two thousand of them were exercised before their British visitors, and fired volleys, the word of command being given in English. The Governor, and his suite, dined with the Prince at Foul-Point, and his two wives did the honours of the table much to their satisfaction; and every thing indicated, that they wanted only the patronage and attention of the Christian world, to become a wealthy, happy, and commercial nation.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Jefferson, the rector of the University of Virginia, has recently made a report of the condition of this institution. He mentions, that of the sum of \$60,000, which was voted by the Legislature as a loan from the Literary Fund, the sum of \$40,000 was received in May last. The report says:

"In consequence hereof the larger building, for a library and other purposes, was commenced, and has been carried on with activity, inasmuch that its walls are now ready to receive their roof, but that being of hemispherical form, and pressing outwardly in every direction, it has been thought advisable not to place it on the walls, in their present green state, but rather to give them time to settle and dry until the ensuing season, when the roof will be ready, and the walls in a proper condition to receive it. Whether the interior part of the building will be finished within the ensuing year, is doubtful.

The report of the 7th of October of the last year, stated that the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students were in readiness for occupation, except as to some small articles of plastering then on hand, the garden walls and grounds, and some columns which awaited their capitals from abroad.—These finishings are done, the capitals are received and put up; and the whole of these buildings are now in perfect readiness for putting the institution into operation. And this might be done (taking reasonable time for procuring professors) at the close of the ensuing year 1824, were its funds liberated from their present incumbrances. But these remove it to a very distant time. The several sums advanced from the Literary Fund, as loans, when the balance of the last shall have been received, will amount to \$180,000, bearing a present interest of \$10,800. This, with the necessary care and preservation of the establishment, will leave, of the annual endowment of the University, (\$15,000) a surplus of between two and three thousand dollars only, with its compound increase, for the redemption of the principal. This being, as before mentioned, of \$180,000, will be extinguished by the annual payment of a constant sum of \$2,500 at the end of 25 years, a term too distant for the education of any person already born, or to be born, for some time to come, and within that period a great expense will be incurred in the mere preservation of the buildings and appurtenances."

He proceeds to state, that when the private subscriptions shall have been collected, (making an allowance for losses) there will remain a deficit of about \$10,000, on the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students.

The Governor of Virginia proposes, in his late message to the Legislature, that the annuity be discontinued, in such a way, that the University may be enabled to commence its operations immediately. He states, that the net income of the literary

fund, for the ensuing year, independently of the interest of the loan to the University, will be \$55,000.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.

The sum of \$45,000 is annually appropriated, in Virginia, to the support of Primary Schools.—The Governor says, in his late message to the Legislature: "Returns from 74 counties give us the number of 6106 indigent children within those counties, who have been sent to school in the year 1822 by the aid of the fund, at the average expense of \$7 1-3 for tuition, books and other things." It may be fairly presumed, that a number, little if any thing short of 10,000, will receive the benefit, when the system is matured by time and the experience which it will bring along with it.—Indeed it is not improbable that that number has been sent to school the present year. It is a subject of much gratification to reflect, that the rudiments of learning, at least as far as reading, writing, and the elementary branches of arithmetic, are thus dispensed to so great a number of our community, who, or but few of whom, would probably have received no education at all, but for this benevolent provision in their favour."

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

To accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Port Wayne, or Valley Town mission; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention, and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

Barbour's Tobacco.

A FRESH supply of Barbour's Unmanufactured Tobacco, is just received, at the Drug & Medicine Store of John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Nov. 22.—3t

To Magistrates, Constables, &c.

A GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.

Nov. 8.—

RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any description, in Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Jan. 18.—1f

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For December.)

THE average cash price of superfine Flour in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$6 50 to \$7.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of Loaves for the present month must be—

Single Loaf 21 ozs.

Double Loaf 42 ozs.

By order: W. HEWITT, Register.

Dec. 6.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumption; and we boldly venture to assert, that no medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time, as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be removed by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for some time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which, in a very short time, she found great relief, and her cough has entirely left her, and she has regained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS.

Hudson, 12th Mo. 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONELL,

Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern: I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my cough, and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,

Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that in June 1818, I was seized with a distressing cough, pain in my side, great weakness in the lungs, and it continued until July, 1819, which confined me to the house and sometimes to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought; but all in vain. I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increasing my strength, and restoring my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

For sale by C. F. Wiltach, F street, near the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, Alexandria; and O. M. Linthicum, Georgetown.

Oct. 25.—

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AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.



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not paid.

* Profits of the work sac

the Gospel.

Didactic

DEVOTIONAL

Extract of a letter by

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